

## EMANCIPATION

CELEBRATION IN BOSTON

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SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN  
PROCLAMATION — THE SHAW GUARDS' PARADE — WENDELL PHILLIPS'S FOREWORD.  
— SPEECH BY THE HON. HENRY WILSON.

Doston, Jan. 1.—The sixth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves was celebrated here to-day, regardless of the driving storm, by a parade of the Shards (colored) and a large gathering of Anti-Slavery women in Tremont Temple. The morning session was opened with several speeches by orators of this city and neighborhood. The exercises continued mostly of course, until the afternoon, when the Rev. Mr. May made a Proclamation was read by Mr. Emanuel Sullivan, a colored graduate of Harvard. Miss Henrietta A. Gray, colored poetess from Cambridge, recited a Christian hymn, and Mr. Frances E. W. Harper a poem on Moses. The Rev. Rowland Connor, Wm. Wells Brown and the Rev. Wm. Alzer were among the speakers. The afternoon session, at 3 o'clock, was well attended, the audience consisting largely of white persons. The opening address was delivered by Richard T. Greene of Cambridge. The gentleman eulogized the colored people, and was followed by Wendell Phillips, who began his address by remarking that he did not come to the Temple to rejoice, for he was not fearful of the future. He argued that the

banks, corporations and Presidents, and one-half of the votes of the nation, the white people could not effectively govern the blacks as they could had the question of suffrage never been agitated. He regarded the lifting of the ballot to the black man, under the present circumstances, as a humbug. The negro speaker urged the ballot to the black man to appear even to acquire the right of suffrage was a reality of no value to the blacks until they were protected in that right. He expected Sen. Jeff Davis placed in the Senate chamber of Congress before the adoption of measures calculated to give the negro his natural rights. The speaker alluded to the war and said that ideas and guns should go together, but we should not lose the opportunity of sending ideas into the South when we dallied at the end of the war. Now we must wait for another generation to come. The speaker said that the strongest argument was that to vote the negro had a legal and moral right to vote, but that he had no legal right to represent his people in Congress. He made some severe references to the course of Gen. Grant in "sitting still" as the speaker said, when he might have used the army in protecting the colored people of the South from murder and robbery. If Gen. Grant had

to draw his hat over the roof and catch it on the other side. He closed with an eloquent appeal to the people—asked them to throw aside everything else, and work only for the amendment to the National Constitution. Concentrate the strength of the people in that and it might be accomplished. In doing this we must have such an amendment as would overlook the race and only see the man. We could have all races of men equal in every respect but the color law, and, leaving the race entirely out of the question, legislate for the man, be he Indian, negro, or Chinaman. The speaker expected opposition from the

stant, but we must have a Constitutional Amendment giving every human being equal rights in its life of freedom. The Hon. Henry Wilson, on being introduced, took the opposite view of the condition of the country, and said the wonders that had been performed for the colored people in eight years. He said that the colored people were getting property, and had begun to work for their labor the last year over \$2,000,000. They were in the Legislatures, the Courts, and the offices of their respective States, and he believed that Congress would, at its next session, under the authority of the Fourteenth Article of Amendment, remedy the evils which had arisen in Georgia, and reinstate the colored people in possession of their rights. He stated

acted in the proper manner, and that an amendment to the Constitution covering all the objections suggested by Mr. Phillips, was now before the Senate, and that he would receive the sanction of Congress, and that there were enough Republican Legislatures ready to adopt it and make it a law. As for Gen. Grant, he believed that his cause was just, and that he was true to the cause. The General declared that on that issue, could not abandon the negro until every right and privilege was given him. Mr. Wilson then presented a glowing picture of what had been done by the Nation, stating that Congress was always ahead of the people, and that the Nation would move in the direction of reform, and would move in the direction of reform, and would move in the direction of reform.

The closing address was delivered by the Rev. J. D. Dismont, who spoke to the colored people, telling them that he had done a great deal for them, and now they must do much for themselves.

During the speeches the colored Shaw Guards entered the Temple with their band, and were received with applause.

The evening session was opened by singing the John Brown song by the audience, and the reading of extracts from Anti-Slavery speeches by Miss Molyneux. The Rev. Amos Russell of Boston, was the first speaker.

spoke of the time when many of this audience were slaves together six years ago in the Temple to wait for the news that the slaves had been declared free. He recalled the recently recited the history of Gen. Grant bearing on emancipation, and claimed that Gen. Grant is the greatest emancipator, as it was his opinion that urged on the proclamation of President Lincoln.

A letter was received from Gen. Butler, expressing his regret that he could not celebrate the occasion in Boston. Mrs. Frances Harper addressed the assemblage, reciting some of the events connected with her early life in the South, when her mother was a slave. She spoke in

the terms of the kindness of the Northern people to the negroes, and briefly noted the great changes which she had witnessed in Virginia, where she had addressed herself to colored people since the war.

Several other species were delivered, but owing to the terrible storm, the Rev. J. Freeman Clark, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison, who were advertised to speak, were unable to reach the Temple, and the session was consequently short.

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**THE LOSS OF THE SCHOONER MONTEZUMA.**  
BALTIMORE, Jan. 1.—In the U. S. District Court

port, Theodore A. Morris, of the firm of Morris Brown & Co., New York, is on trial on charge of conspiring with Capt. Pennel to cast away the schooner Montezuma, owned by the Union Fire & Marine Insurance company. A. Sterett Ridgely, District Attorney, and V. L. Booth, esq., of New-York appear for the United States. Mr. James Cary Cole testified that Morris was introduced to him at about the time of the Montezuma sailing. Morris wanted a policy of \$30,000, or \$20,000, and said the vessel was in Havana. He said he was willing to be insured, but that he said she was willing to be insured by the insurance, but that was the inference; if the proper risk in a vessel like the Montezuma was not taken, the sailing was a failure.

**JUDGE THOMAS** reviewed the life of Judge William Williams. The judge was born in Baltimore, would be extraordinary; lines between Baltimore and Galveston have been tried and abandoned; the trip down the Chesapeake will be made every day because it is generally made when the cargo commences to be put aboard; Mr. Morris's appointment to me was for insurance on the cargo. No loss has yet been taken concerning the sailing away of the *Montezuma*.

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**DESTRUCTION OF A HIT-STOCK FACTORY.**  
GREENFIELD, Mass., Jan. 1.—Gunn & Ames had an extensive stock-bit factory, in this town, was burned at night. Loss, \$200,000.